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particularly valuable in bringing scattered data together in compact form, although opinions may vary as to their interpretation.

A new term of classification is introduced with "Cycadophyta," used to include Pteridosperms (Cycadofilices), Bennettitales, and Cycadales. The author also discredits somewhat the value of the ontogeny of the vascular structures as indicating their phylogeny.—J. M. C.

Osmosis and osmotic pressure.—A revolutionary paper upon the nature of osmosis and osmotic pressure has been published by KAHLENBERG,³³ who gives detailed accounts of his experiments. He shows clearly that whether osmosis will take place or not depends upon the specific relations between the septum and the liquids bathing it. If osmosis occurs these relations determine the magnitude of the pressure and the direction of the main current. There is, he claims, no such thing as a strictly semipermeable membrane, since a minor movement in the reverse direction always occurs, though it is often insignificant or practically negligible. The force concerned in osmotic processes lies not merely in the specific affinities between the solvent and the solutes, but primarily in their relation to the membrane, whether it be called "potential energy of solution," "internal pressure," or (as KAHLENBERG prefers) "chemical affinity." In measuring osmotic pressures (for which he devised a new apparatus), stirring the liquids is absolutely essential—a factor not previously reckoned with; and in his experiments these measurements show such unlike pressures with the same substances when different membranes are used, and such changes with different temperatures that he holds them irreconcilable with the theory that, as a general rule, solutes conform to the behavior of gases, however closely some in water may do this. The paper deserves the closest attention from every physiologist; yet the weighty evidence against KAHLENBERG's conclusions must not be forgotten.—C. R. B.

The vitality of buried seeds.—DUVEL gives a preliminary account of experiments on the vitality of buried seeds,³⁴ of some of the common economic plants and weeds of the United States, representing 109 species, 84 genera, and 34 families. In December, 1902, eight to twelve lots of each species of seeds were buried at three depths: 15–20, 46–56, 90–105 cm. A sample of each is to be taken up at given periods and tested for vitality along with controls stored in a dry place.

Tests up to date show the following results. In some cases none of either the controls on the buried seeds grow. Among these are: *Axyris amaranthoides*, *Bursa bursa-pastoris*, *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*, *P. persicaria*, *P. scandens*.

³³ KAHLENBERG, L., On the nature of the process of osmosis and osmotic pressure, with observations concerning dialysis. Journ. Phys. Chem. 10:141–209. 1906. Published also in Trans. Wis. Acad. 15:209–272. 1906.

³⁴ DUVEL, J. W. T., Vitality of buried seeds. Bureau Plant Industry Bull. 83. pp. 22. pls. 3. 1905.